



Die Lune, 25. September 1646.

IT is this day Ordered by the Lords and Commons
in Parliament assembled, That this Shorter Cate-
chism be forthwith printed and published, wherein
Master Henry Roborough, and Mr. Adoniram Byfield,
Scribes of the Assembly of Divines, are required to use
all possible care and diligence, that it be from time to
time faithfully and exactly done: And for preventing
of all abuse therein; It is further Ordered, that no per-
son whatsoever do presume to print, or reprint the same
in any Volume, but only such, as shall be appointed and
authorized thereunto by the said Scribes. And that no
person or persons shall presume to sell, barter, or any
way to spread, or convey any Book or Copies of the
said Catechism, printed, without the appointment a-
bovesaid, upon pain of forfeiture of the whole Impres-
sion, if any such be so printed; and of all such Books,
or Copies thereof, as shall be offered to sale, bartering,
or be any otherways spread; And all and every person
offending in any of the premises, to be lyable to such
further punishment, as the Contempt of an Ordinance
of Parliament shall deserve; Provided, that this re-
striction of printing, shall continue for one whol year,
and no longer.

Jo. Brown Cleric. Parliamentorum.
H. Elsing Cler. Parl. Dom. Com:

THE
GROUNDS
AND
PRINCIPLES
OF
RELIGION,

Contained in
A Shorter Catechism,

(According to the Advice of the
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Westminster) to be used throughout
the Kingdome of England and
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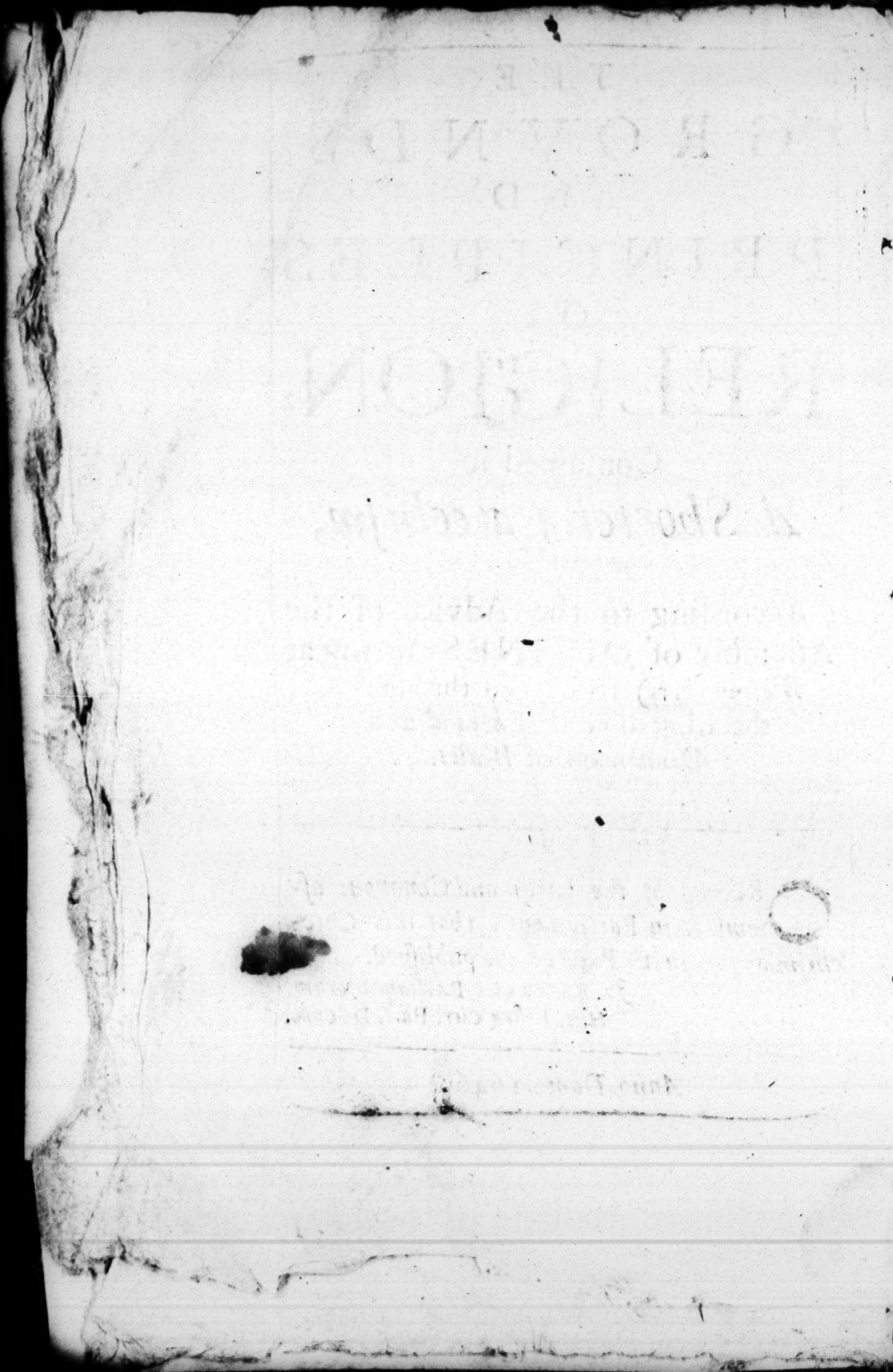
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What is the chief end of Man? To glorify God and to enjoy him for ever.

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Contained in a shorter CATECHISM,

According to the Advice of the Assembly
of Divines, sitting at Westminster, to be used
throughout the Kingdome of England,
and Dominion of Wales.

QUESTION.



What is the chief end of Man?

A. Mans chief end is to glorify God a, and to enjoy him for ever b.

a 1 Cor. 10

Q. What rule hath God given 31. Rom. 11

to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him? 36.

b Ps. 73. 20

A. The word of God (which is contained to the end in the Scriptures of the old & New Testa- c 2 Tim. 3 ment c) is the onely rule to direct us how 16.

we may glorify and enjoy him d. Eph. 2. 20

A 3

Q. What d 1 Joh 1, 3, 4

(6)

Q. What do the Scriptures principally teach?

A. The Scriptures principally teach what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.

^e 2 Tim. 1.13 Q. What is God?

^s 9. A. God is a Spirit, infinite, eternal, & unchangeable, in his being, wisdom, power, & holiness, justice, goodness, and truth.

^b Ps. 90.2. Q. Are there more gods then one?

ⁱ Jam. 17. A. There is but one onely, the living and true God p.

ⁿ Rev. 14.4 Q. How many persons are there in the Godhead?

^a Exod. 3.4. A. There are three Persons in the God-

^{6.7.} head, the Father, the Son, & the holy Ghost; ^p Deut. 6.4 Jer. 10.10. and these three are one God, the same in substance, equall in power and glory q.

^g 1 Joh. 5.7. Mat. 28.19 Q. What are the decrees of God?

A. The decrees of God are, his eternall purpose, according to the Councel of his Will, whereby, for his own glory, he hath foreordained whatsoever comes to pass r.

^r Eph. 1.4 Q. How doth God execute his decrees?

^z 1. A. God executeth his decrees in the works Rom. 9.22. of Creation and Providence.

^{23.} Q. What is the worke of Creation?

^{Gen. 1.} A. The worke of Creation is Gods making all things of nothing, by the Word of his power, in the space of six dayes and all very good f.

Q. How

(7)

Q. How did God create man?

A. God created man, male and female; after his own Image, in knowledge, righteousness, holiness with dominion over the creatures.

^a Gen. 1. 26

^b 27, 28.

Q. What are Gods works of providence?

A. Gods works of providence are his Col. 3. 10. most holy u, wise w, and powerfull preser- Joh. 4. 24. ving x, and governing all his creatures, and "Ps. 145. 17 w Ps. 104. all their actions y.

^c 24

Q. What spirituall act of Providence did God Isa. 28. 29. exercise towards man; in the state wherein he x Heb. 1. 3. was created?

^d Ps. 103. 19

Mat. 10. 19

A. When God had created man, he entered 30, 31 into a Covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience: forbidding him to eat of the tree of knowledg of good and evil, upon pain of death z.

^e Gal. 3. 12

^f Gen. 2. 17

Q. Did our first Parents continue in the estate wherein they were created?

A. Our first Parents, being left to the freedom of their own will, fell from the estate wherein they were created, by sinning against God a.

^g Gen. 3. 6,

^h 7, 8, 13.

Eccles. 7. 29

A. Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of the Law of God b.

ⁱ Job. 3. 4.

Q. What was the sin whereby our first Parents fell from the estate wherein they were created?

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i Jam 17. m, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth o.
k Exod. 3.

l 14.

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The A.

A. The sin whereby our first Parents fell from the state wherein they were created, was their eating the forbidden fruit e.

¶ Gen. 3. 6, **Q.** Did all mankind fall in Adams first transgression?

A. The Covenant being made with *Adam* not only for himself, but for his posterity, all mankind descending from him by ordinary generation, sinned in him, & fell with him in his first transgression d

**¶ Gen. 2.
16, 17.** **Q.** Into what estate did the fall bring mankind?

A. The fall brought mankind into an estate of sin and misery e.

**¶ 1 Cor. 15.
51, 52.** **Q.** Wherein consists the sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell.

A. The sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell, consists in the guilt of *Adams* first sin, the want of original righteousness, & the corruption of his whol nature, which is commonly called original sin, together with all actuall transgressions which proceeded from it.

**¶ Rom. 5.
10, 20 20.** **Q.** What is the misery of that estate whereinto man fell?

A. All mankind by their fall lost communion with God g, are under his wrath and curse h, & so made liable to all miseries in this life, to death it self, & to the paines of hell for ever i.

Q. Did

(9)

Q. Did God leave all mankind to perish in the estate of sin and misery?

A. God having out of his mere good pleasure from all eternity, elected some to everlasting life k, did enter into a Covenant of grace, to deliver them out of the estate of sin and misery, and to bring them into an estate of Salvation by a Redeemer l.

Eph. 1. 4

Rom. 3. 20.

2. 22.

Gal. 3. 21.

1 Tim. 2. 1.

5. 6.

John 1. 14.

Gal. 4. 4.

Rom. 9. 5.

Luke 1. 35.

Col. 2. 9.

Heb. 7. 24.

25.

Heb. 2. 4.

16. &c. 10. 5.

26.

3. 8.

Luke 1. 27.

21. 35. 42.

Gali. 4. 4.

Heb. 4. 15.

and 7. 36.

27.

12.

Heb. 12. 25.

with 2 Cor.

13. 3.

Heb. 4. 5. 5, 6.

7 and 7. 2. 18.

Psal. 2. 6.

Ma. 9. 6. 17.

Q. Who is the Redeemer of Gods Elect?

A. The onely Redeemer of Gods Elect, is the Lord Jesus Christ m, who being the eternal Son of God, became man n, and so o was and continueth to be God and man, in two distinct Natures, and one Person, for ever o.

Q. How did Christ being the Son of God become man?

A. Christ the Son of God became man, p Mat. 26. by taking to himself a true body p, and a reasonable soul q, being conceived by the power of the holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and born of her r, yet s Heb. 4. 15 without sin t.

Q. What Offices doth Christ execute as our Redeemer.

A. Christ as our Redeemer executeth the Offices of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King both in his estate of Humiliation, & u Heb. 4. 5. 5, 6. Exaltation v.

7 and 7. 2. 18.

Psal. 2. 6.

Ma. 9. 6. 17.

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16, 17.

Rom. 5. 12.

x Cor. 15

21, 22

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b Eph. 2. 1, 2, 3. Gal. 3. 10. **A.** All mankind by their fall lost communion with God g, are under his wrath and curse, & so made liable to all miseries in this life, to death it self, & to the pains of hell for ever i.

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Eph. 1. 4.

Rom. 3. 20.

21, 22.

Gal. 3. 21.

m i. Tim. 2.

Q. Who is the redeemer of God's elect?

A. The onely redeemer of God's elect, is the Lord Jesus Christ ^m, who being the eternal Son of God, became man ⁿ, and so ^e was and continueth to be God and man, in two distinct natures, and one person, for ever ^o.

John 1. 14.

Gal. 4. 4.

Rom. 9. 5.

Luke 1. 35.

Col. 2. 9.

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Q. How did Christ being the Son of God become man?

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Heb. 2. 4.

i. 6. & 10. 5.

25.

38.

Luke 1. 27.

21, 35. 42.

Gai. 4. 4.

Heb. 4. 15.

and 7. 26.

Q. What offices doth Christ execute as our redeemer.

A. Christ as our redeemer executeth the offices of a prophet, of a priest, and of a King both in his estate of humiliation, & exaltation.

Heb. 12. 25.

with 2 Cor.

13. 3.

Heb. 5. 5, 6.

7 and 7. 25.

Psal. 2. 6.

Ma. 9. 6, 7.

Q.

Mat. 2.15. Q. How doth Christ execute the Office of a
Ps. 2.8,9, Prophet.

10,11. A. Christ executeth the Office of a Pro-
& Joh. 1.18. phet, in revealing to us by his Word and
1 Pet. 1.10, Spirit, the will of God for our Salvation.

11,12. *Ioh. 1.5,15* Q. How doth Christ execute the Office of a Priest?

31. A. Christ executeth the Office of a Priest,
& Heb. 19. in his once offering up of himself a sacri-
14.28. fice to satisfie divine justice *w*, & reconcile
& Heb. 2.17 us to God *x*, and in making continual
7. *Heb. 2.4.25* intercession for us *y*.

2 Act. 19.14 Q. How doth Christ execute the Office of a
15,16. King?

alisa. 33.22 A. Christ executeth the Office of a King,
b Isa. 32.1,2 in subduing us to himself *z*, in ruling *a*, and
c 1 Cor. 15. defending us *b*, and in restraining and con-
25. quering all his and our enemies *c*.

Psal. 110. *d* *Luke 2.7* Q. Wherin did Christs Humiliation consist?
throughout A. Christs Humiliation consisted in his be-
Gal. 4.4. *e* *Heb. 12.* ing born, and that in a low condition *d*,
2.3. made under the Law *e*, undergoing the mi-
g Luk 2.44 series of this life *f*, the wrath of God *g*, and
h Phil. 2.8 the cursed death of the Cross *h*, in being
j 1 Cor. 15.3 buried *i*, and continuing under the power
k Acts 2.14 of death for a time *k*.

31. Q. Wherin consisteth Christs Exaltation?

l 1 Cor. 15.4 A. Christs Exaltation consisteth in his ri-
m Mar. 16. sing again from the dead on the third day *l*,
19. in ascending up into heaven *m*, in sitting
at

at the right hand of God the Father, and
in coming to judge the world at the last ⁿ Eph. 1:20
day o. ^oAct. 1. 11.

Q. How are we made partakers of the Re-
demption purchased by Christ?

A. We are made partakers of the Redem-
ption purchased by Christ, by the effectual
application of it to us p, by his holy Spi- ^p Ioh. 1. 11,
rit q. ¹²

Q. How doth the Spirit apply to us the Re- ^q Tit 3, 5:6
demption purchased by Christ?

A. The Spirit applyeth to us the Redem-
ption purchased by Christ, by working ^r Eph. 1. 13.
faith in us, and thereby uniting us to ^s 14.
Christ, in our effectual Calling s. [/] Eph. 3. 17.
¹ Cor. 1. 9

Q. What is effectuall Calling?

A. Effectuall calling is the work of Gods
Spirit t, whereby convincing us of our sin ⁿ Act. 2. 37
and misery u, enlightning our minds of the wAct. 8. 26
knowledge of Christ w, and renewing our x. 8.
wills x, he doth perswade and enable us to
embrace Jesus Christ freely offered to us xEzek. 36
in the Gospel y. ^{26. 7.}

Q. What benefit do they that are Effectually ^y Ioh. 6. 44,
called partake of in this life?

A. They that are Effectually called do ^z 30.
in this life, partake of Justification z, A-
doption a, Sanctification, and the several
benefits which in this life do either ac-
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b 1 Cor. 1.

Q. What is Justification?

26 39.

c Rom. 3. 24

23 & 4. 6,

7. 8.

d 2 Cor. 5.

19. 21.

e Rom. 5. 7,

18. 19.

f Col. 2. 16.

g 1 John 3. 1

Rom. 8. 14.

h Joh. 1. 12.

A. Justification is an act of Gods free grace, wherein he pardoneth all our sinnes, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight d, only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to us e, and received by faith alone f.

Q. What is adoption?

A. Adoption is an act of Gods free grace whereby we are received into the number g, and have a right to all the privileges h of the Sons of God b.

Q. What is Sanctification?

i Thes. 1. 13

A. Sanctification is the work of Gods free grace i, whereby we are renewed in the whole man after the Image of God k, and are enabled more and more to dye unto sinne, and live unto righteousness l.

Q. What are the benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption, and Sanctification?

A. The benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption, and Sanctification are assurance of Gods love, peace of conscience m, joy in the holy Ghost n, increase of grace o, & perseverance therein to the end p.

o Rom. 4. 17

p 1 Joh. 5. 13

q Pet. 1. 5.

Q. What benefits do Believers receive from Christ at death?

A. The

A. The souls of Belivers are at their death made perfect in holiness q, and do immedi-^{q Heb. 12. 23}ately passe into glory r, and their bodies ^{r 2 Cor. 5. 1} being still united to Christ s, do rest in their ^{s 1 Thes. 4} graves, till the resurrection t.¹⁴

Q. What benefit do Belivers receive from Christ at the resurrection?^{t Isa. 57. 2}
^{s Job 19. 26,}
²⁷

A. At the resurrection, Belivers being ^w Cor. 15 raised up in glory w, shall be openly ac-⁴³ knowledged, and acquitted in the day of ^{x Mat. 25. 23} Judgement x, and made perfectly blessed in ^{y 10. 32.} full enjoying of God y, to all eternity z. ^{y 1 Joh. 3. 2.}
Q. What is the duty which God requireth of man?^{z 1 Thes. 4}
A. The duty which God requireth of man, ^{17. 15} is obedience to his a revealed will.

Q. What did God at first reveal to man for the rule of his obedience?^{a Mic. 6. 8}
^{b 1 Sam. 15}

A. The rule which God at first revealed to man for his obedience, was the Moral Law b.

Q. Where is the Moral Law summarily comprehended?^{b Rom. 14.}
^{c 15. & 10. 5.}

A. The Moral Law is summarily comprehended in the Ten Commandments c.^{c Deut. 10. 4}

Q. What is the summe of the Ten Commandments?

A. The sum of the Ten Commandments is, to love the Lord our God, with all our heart, withal our soul; withal our strength and withall our mind; and our neighbour as our selves. d
^{d Matt. 22. 39}
^{e 38, 39}
Q. 40,

company or flow from them b.

b 1 Cor. 1.

Q. What is Justification?

26 30.

c Rom. 3. 24

25 & 4. 6,

7. 8.

d 2 Cor. 5.

19. 21.

e Rom. 5. 7,

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A. The

A. The souls of Belivers are at their death made perfect in holinesse q, and do immedi-
ately passe into glory r, and their bodies being still united to Christ s, do rest in their graves, till the resurrection t.

q Heb. 12. 23

r 2 Cor. 5. 1

s 6. 8.

t 1 Thes. 4

14

u Isa. 57. 2

v Job 19. 26,

27

w Cor. 15

x 43

y Mat. 25. 23

z and 10. 32.

a Joh. 3. 2.

b 1 Cor. 13. 12

c 1 Thes. 4

d 17. 18

e revealed with.

Q. What did God at first reveal to man for the rule of his obedience?

f Mic. 6. 8

g 1 Sam. 15

A. The rule which God at first revealed to man for his obedience, was the Moral Law b.

h Rom. 14.

i 15. & 10. 5.

Q. Where is the Moral Law summarily comprehended?

j Destr. 10. 4

A. The Moral Law is summarily comprehended in the Ten Commandments c.

Q. What is the summe of the Ten Commandments?

k Mat. 22.

l 28, 39.

m 40.

A. The sum of the Ten Commandments is, to love the Lord our God, with all our heart, withal our soul; withal our strength and withall our mind; and our neighbour as our selves. d

n Q. 40.

(14)

Q. What is the Preface to the Ten commandment?

eExo. 20.2. A. The preface to the Tene Commandments is in these wor's [I am th^Y L^OR^D thy God, wh^Ych h^Yve brought the out of the land of Egypt, cut of the house of bondage.]

Q. What doth the Preface to the Ten Com-mandments teach us?

A. The preface to the Ten Commandments teacheth us, that because God is the LORD, and our God, and Redeemer; there-fore we are bound to keep all his Com-mandments f.

Q. Which is the first Commandment?

f Luk. 174. A. The fi st Commandment i. [Thou shalt
75.1 Et c. have no other Gods before me

16,17,18 Q. What is required in the first Commandment?

19. g Exod. 20.3 A. The first commandment requireth us to know and acknowledge God to be the on-

h Chron. ly true God, and our God h : and to wor-
28.9. ship and glo rify him accordingly i.

Deut. 26.17 Q. What is forbidden in the first Command-

2Mark. 4.10 m-ent?

A. The first commandment forbiddeth the denying k, or not worshipping and glo ri-fyng the true God, as God l, and our God m
k Ps. 14.1 l Ro. 11.21. and the giving that worship and glory to
m Ps. 81.10. any

15c

any other, which is due to him alone n

Q. What are we specially taught by these words. n Rom. i.

[Before me.] in the first Commandment? 25, 26.

A. These words [Before me.] in the first Commandment, teach us, that God who seeth all things, taketh notice of, and is much displeased with the sin of having any other o.

Which is the second Commandment?

A. The second Commandment is [Thou oE zek. 8. 5. shalt not make unto thee any graven imag to the end. or any likenesse of any thing that is in hea- ven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth thou shalt not bow down thy self to them, nor serue them: For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting iniquity of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and shew- ing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

Q. What is required in the second Command-
ment?

p Exod. 20.
4, 5, 6.

A. The second Commandment requi-
reth, the receiving, observing, and keeping
pure, and entire all such religious worship
and Ordinances, as God hath appointed in
his Word q,

Q. What is forbidden in the second Command-
ment?

A.

Q. What is the Preface to the Ten commandments?

eExo. 20.2. **A.** The preface to the Ten Commandments is in these words [I am the LORD thy God, which have brought the out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.]

Q. What doth the Preface to the Ten Commandments teach us?

A. The preface to the Ten Commandments teacheth us, that because God is the LORD, and our God, and Redeemer; therefore we are bound to keep all his Commandments.

Q. Which is the first Commandment?

f Luk. 1.74. **A.** The first Commandment is [Thou shalt have no other Gods before me]

16, 17, 18. **Q.** What is required in the first Commandment?

19. g Exod. 20.3. **A.** The first commandment requireth us to know and acknowledge God to be the on-

h Chron. 28.9. ly true God, and our God : and to worship and glorify him accordingly i.

Deut. 26.17. **Q.** What is forbidden in the first Command-

i Mark. 4.10. **A.** m- ni ?

Pl 29. 2. **A.** The first commandment forbiddeth the denying k, or not worshipping and glorifying the true God, as God l, and our God m and the giving that worship and glory to any

k Ps. 14.1.

l Ro. 11.21.

m Ps. 81.10.

15c.

any other, which is due to him alone n

Q. What are we specially taught by these words. n Rom. 10.
[Before me.] in the first Commandment? 25, 26.

A. These words [Before me.] in the first Commandment, teach us, that God who seeth all things, taketh notice of, and is much displeased with the sin of having any other o-

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Which is the second Commandment?

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Q. What is required in the second Command- p Exod. 20.
ment? 4, 5, 6.

A. The second Commandment requireth, the receiving, observing, and keeping pure, and entire all such religious worship and Ordinances, as God hath appointed in his Word q,

Q. What is forbidden in the second Command- A.
ment?

A. The second Commandment requireth, the receiving, observing, and keeping pure and entire all such religious worship and Ordinances, as God hath appointed in his Word. q

46.

Deut. 32.

Mat. 28. 20.

Acts 2. 42.

Deut. 4. 15.

Exod. 16. 17. 18.

Exod. 19.

Exod. 32.

Ps. 5. 8.

Ps. 95. 2.

3. 6.

Ps. 4. 5. 11.

Exod. 3. 4.

13. 14.

Exed. 20.

7.

Mar. 6. 9.

Deut 28.

58.

Ps. 68. 4.

Rev. 15. 3.

3. 4.

Mal. 1. 11.

14.

Ps. 138.

1. 2.

Job 36. 24.

A. The second Commandment requireth, the receiving, observing, and keeping pure and entire all such religious worship and Ordinances, as God hath appointed in his Word. q

Q. What is forbidden in the second Command-

ment?

A. The second Commandment forbideth the worshipping of God by Images r, or any other way not appointed in his Word. s

Q. What are the Reasons annexed to the second

Commandment?

A. The Reasons annexed to the second Commandment are, Gods Sovereignty over us t, his Propriety in us u, and his zeal he hath to his own Worship w.

Q. What is the third commandment?

A. The third Commandment is [Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: For the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.]

Q. What is there required in the third Commandment?

A. The third Commandment requireth the holy and reverent fear of Gods Name y Titles, Attributes, Ordinances, Wordes, and works, d.

Q. What is forbidden in the third Command-

ment?

Commandment are, Gods allowing us six days of the week for our own imployments Isa. 58. 13. / his challenging a special propriety in the seventh, his own example; and his blessing / Exod. 20. 11. the Sabbath day t.

Q Which is the fifth Commandment?

A The fifth Commandment is, [Honor] thy Father and thy Mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee u.

Q What is required in the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth Commandment requireth the preserving the honor, and performing the duties, belonging to every one in their several places & relations, as superiors w, Inferiors x, or Equals y.

Q What is forbidden in the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth commandment forbiddeth w Eph. 5.3 the neglecting of, or doing any thing a- x i Pet. 2. 17. gainst, the honor and duty which belong- y Rom. 12. eth to every one in their several places and 20. relations z.

Q. What is the reason annexed to the fifth Commandment?

A. The Reason annexed to the fifth Com- 3.4. mandment is a promise of long life and Rom. 13. 8; a Deut. 5. prosperity (as far as it shall serve for Gods 16. glory and their own good) to all such Eph. 6.2. Exod. 20. as keep this Commandment a.

Q. Which is the sixth Commandment?

A. The second Commandment requireth, the receiving, observing, and keeping pure and entire all such religious worship and Ordinances, as God hath appointed in

^q Deut. 32. his Word. ^q

46.

Q. What is forbidden in the second Commandment?

^{Mar. 28. 20.} ^{Acts 2. 42.}

^r Deut. 4. 15 *A.* The second Commandment forbiddeth 16, 17, 18, the worshipping of God by Images ^r, or any ^{19.} other way not appointed in his Word. ^s

^s Exod. 32. *Q.* What are the Reasons annexed to the second

^{5, 8.}

^t Ps. 95. 2, Commandment?

^{3, 6.} *A.* The Reasons annexed to the second ^x Ps. 4, 5. 11 Commandment are, Gods Sovereignty over us ^y, his Propriety in us ^z, and his zeal ^{13, 14.} he hath to his own Worship ^w.

^x Exod. 20 *Q.* What is the third commandment?

^{7.} *A.* The third Commandment is [Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: For the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.]

^y Ps. 68. 4.

^a Rev. 15:

^{3, 4.}

^b Mal. 1. 11 *A.* The third Commandment requireth

^{14.} the holy and reverent fear of Gods Name ^c

^c Ps. 138. Titles, Attributes, Ordinances, Words,

^{1, 2.}

^d Job 36. 24 and works, ^d.

Q. What is forbidden in the third Commandment?

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Commandment are, Gods allowing us six days of the week for our own imployments Isa. 58. 13. ^s, his challenging a special propriety in the seventh, his own example, and his blessing ^t Exod. 20. ^{ii.} the Sabbath day t.

Q Which is the fifth Commandment?

A The fifth Commandment is, [Hono^r] thy Father and thy Mother: that thy days ^x Exod. 20. ^{ii.} may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee ^y.

Q What is required in the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth Commandment requireth the preserving of honor, and performing the duties, belonging to every one in their several places & relations, as superiours ^w, Inferiours ^x, or Equals ^y.

Q What is forbidden in the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth commandment forbiddeth the neglecting of, or doing any thing against, the honor and duty which belongeth to every one in their several places and relations ^z.

Q What is the reason annexed to the fifth Commandment?

A. The Reason annexed to the fifth Commandment is a promise of long life and prosperity (as far as it shall serve for Gods glory and their own good) to all such as keep this Commandment ^a.

Q Which is the sixth Commandment?

B 2

A

^w Eph. 5.3

^x 1 Pet. 2.

^y Rom. 12. 20.

^z Mat. 15.4

¹ 5.6.

Ezek. 34.28

³ 3.4.

Rom. 13. 8.

^a Deut. 5.

^b 16.

Eph. 6.2 ^c 3.

Exod. 20.

^d 17.

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A. The sixth Commandment is [Thou
shalt not kill. b]

b Exod. 20. 13. Q. What is required in the sixth Command-
ment?

A. The sixth Commandment requireth
all lawfull endeavors to preserve our own
c Eph. 5.28 life c, and the life of others d.

d 1 Kings 29. e Q. What is forbidden in the sixth Command-
ment?

A. The sixth Commandment forbiddeth
the taking away of our own life, or the life
of our neighbour unjustly: or whatsoever
tendeth thereunto e.

e Act 16. f Q. Which is the seventh Commandment?

28. Gen. 9.6. A. The seventh Commandment is [Thou
shalt not commit adultery f]

f Exod. 20. 14. Q. What is required in the seventh Com-
mandment?

A. The seventh commandment requireth
the preservation of our own & our neigh-
bors chastity, in heart, speech, and behavi-
our g

g Co. 7.1,3 5.34,36. Q. What is forbidden in the seventh Com-
mandment?

Col. 4.6. A. The seventh commandment forbiddeth
1 Pet. 3.2. all unchaste thoughts, words, and actions b

b Mar. 15. 19 & 5.28. Q. Which is the eighth commandment?

Eph. 5.3,4 A. The eighth Commandment is [Thou
Exo. 20.15 shalt not steal i]

Q. What is required in the eighth Command-
ment?

A

A. The eight Commandement requireth the lawfull procuring, and furthering the wealth and outward estate of our selves, and others *k*.

Q. What is forbidden in the eight Commandement? *k Gen. 33: 30.*

A. The eight Commandment forbiddeth Lev. 25. 35. whatsoever doth, or may unjustly hinder Deut. 2. 1, our own, or our neighbours wealth, or 2, 3, 4, 5. outward estate *l*. *Exod. 23. 4*

Q. Which is the ninth Commandment? *Gen. 47. 14.*

A. The ninth Commandment is [Thou *m*.
shalt not bear false witness against thy *n*.
neighbour.] *Prov. 21. 17. and 23. 20. 21. and 28. 19.*

Q. What is required in the ninth Commandment? *Eph. 3. 28.*

A. The ninth Commandment requireth *m* Exod. 20. the maintaining and promoting of truth *i*.
between man and man *n*, and of our own *p* *Zech. 8. 16*
our neighbours good name *o*, especially in *o Joh. v 12.* *p Prov. 14.*
witnesse bearing *p*. *5. 25.*

Q. What is forbidden in the ninth Commandment? *q Sam. 17. 28. Lev. 19.*

A. The ninth Commandment forbiddeth whatsoever is prejudicial to truth, or injurious to our own, or our neighbors good name *q*.

Q. Which is the tenth Commandment? *q Sam. 17. 28. Lev. 19.*

A. The tenth Commandment is { Thou *i*. *Ps. 15. 3.*
shalt not covet thy neighbours house, thou
shalt not covet thy neighbours wife, nor his

man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his
ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy
neighbor's].

*Q. What is required in the tenth Command-
ment?*

*A. The tenth Commandment requireth
full contentment with our own condition*

Heb. 13.7. with a right and charitable frame of spirit

1 Tim. 6.6. toward our neighbor, and all that is his.

*Job. 31. 29. Q. What is forbidden in the tenth Command-
ment?*

Rom. 12. 15.

a Tim. 15. A. The tenth Commandment forbiddeth

1 Cor. 13.5 all discontentment with our own estate

67.

envying or grieving at the good of our

1 Kings 20. neighbor w, & all inordinate motions &

31. 4.

Est. 5.13. affections to any thing that is his x.

*1 Corio 10. Q. Is any man able perfectly to keep the Com-
mandments of God?*

w Gal. 5.26 Jam. 3.14 A. No meer man since the fall, is able in

a 6.

*this life, perfectly to keep the Command-
ments of Gody, but doth daily break them*

g Gen. 6.5. in thought, word, and deed z.

and 8. 11. Q. Are all transgressions of the Law equally

Rom. 3.6 heinous?

to z1.

Jam. 3 to 13 A. Some sinnes in themselves, and by rea-

a Ezek. 8.6 son, of several aggravations, are more hei-

33. 15 nous in the sight of God then others a.

1 John 16

b Eph. 5.6

Gal. 3.10

Lam. 3.39

Q. What doth every sinne deserve?

*A. Every sin deserueth Gods wrath and
curse, both in this life, and that which is to
come b.*

Q. What

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Q What doth God require of us that we may escape his wrath and curse, due to us for sin. Mat 24 44

A. To escape the wrath and curse of God ^{c Acts 20 22} due to us for sin, God requireth of us faith ^{d Ps 21 10,} in Jesus Christ, Repentance unto life, with ^{e, and 8 30} the diligent use of all the outward means ^{f to the end} Isa 55 3 whereby Christ communicateth to us the ^{g Heb 10 39} benefits of Redemption ^{h Acts 11 18.} ^{i Acts 11 18} ^{j Acts 2 37,} ^{k Jer 31 18} ^{l 19.}

Q. What is Faith in Jesus Christ?

A. Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace ^{m 38.} whereby we receive, & rest upon him alone ^{n i joel 2, 12,} for Salvation, as he is offered to us in the ^{o k Jer 31 18} Gospels.

Q. What is Repentance unto life?

A. Repentance unto life is a saving grace ^{p 31,} ^{q l Cor 7 11} whereby a sinner out of a true sence of his ^{r Isa 16, 17,} sin, & apprehension of the mercy of God in Christi, doth, with grief & hatred of his sin, turn from it unto God, with full purpose of, & endeavor after, new obedience ^{s l.}

Q What are the outward meanes, whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption?

A. The outward and ordinary meanes, whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption, are his ordinances ^{t Mat 2} especially the Word, Sacraments, and Prayer; all which are made effectuall to the Elect ^{u 19, 20} for Salvation ^{v Acts 1 46,} ^{w 47.}

Q Is the Word made effectuall to salvation?

A. The Spirit of God maketh the Reading, but especially the preaching, of the

word, an effectual means of convincing & converting sinners, & of building them up
in holiness and comfort through faith un-
to salvation n.

^{24, 24, 25.} Q. How is the Word to be read and heard?

^{Act. 26, 18!}

A. That the Word may become effectual

^{Psf. 19, 8,}

^{Act. 20, 32} to salvation, we must attend thereunto

^{Rom. 15, 14.} Rom. 15. with diligence o, preparation p, and prayer

^{14.}

^{Rom. 10, 13, 14, 15.} q, receive it with faith and love r, lay it up-

^{16, 17 and}

^{2, 16.} Q. How do the Sacraments become effectual

means of salvation ?

^{Prov. 8, 34} A. The Sacraments become effectual

^{Pet. 1 Pet. 21,} means of salvation, not from any virtue in

^{q Ps. 119, 18} them, or in him that doth administer them

^{r Heb. 4, 2.} but only by the blessing of Christ u, and the

^{s Ps. 119, 111.} working of his spirit, in them that by faith

^{z Luk. 8, 15.} Jam. 1, 25. receive them w.

^{x 1 Pet. 3, 21} Q. What is a Sacrament ?

^{y Cor. 3, 6, 7} A. A Sacrament is an holy Ordinance in-

^{z Cor. 12.} stituted by Christ, wherein by sensible Signs

Christ & the benefits of the new Covenant

^{x Gen 17.} are represented, sealed, and applied to Be-

^{10.} lievers x.

^{Exod. 12.} Q. What are the Sacraments of the New

^{z Cor. 11.} Testament ?

^{23, 26, 27,} A. The Sacraments of the New Testa-

^{28.} ment, are Baptism y, & the Lords Supper z.

Q. What is baptism ?

A. Baptism is a Sacrament, wherein the

Washing with Water, in the Name of the

Father,

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Father, and of the Son, & of the holy Ghost ^a Ma. 28.19
doth signify and seal our ingraffings into
Christ, and perteaking of the benefits of the
Covenant of Grace, and our engagement to
be the Lord *b*.

b Rom. 9. 4.
Gal. 3.27.

Q. To whom is baptism to be administered.
A. Baptism is not to be administered to any
that are out of the Visible Church, till they
professe their faith in Christ, & obedience to
him; but the infants of such as are members
of the Visible Church are to be baptized *d*.

c Acts 8.26,
27, & 23.8.
d Acts 2.38,
39.

Q. What is the Lords Supper?
A. The Lords Supper is a Sacrament wher-
in, by giving and receiving Bread and Wine,
according to Christs appointment, his death
is shewed forth; and the worthy receivers
are, not after a corporal & carnal manner,
but by faith, made partakers of his Body &
Blood, with all his benefits, to their spiritu-
al nourishment, and growth in grace *e*.

Gen. 15.10.
with Col. 2.
11, 12.
i Cor. 7.14.

Q. What is required to the worthy receiving of
the Lords Supper?

e 1 Cor. 11.
23, 24, 25,
26. & 10. 16

A. It is required of them that would wor-
thily perteake of the Lords Supper, that they
examine themselves, of their knowledge to *g* 2 Cor. 13.5
discerne the Lords bodyf, of their faith to *b* 1 Cor. 11.
feed upon him, of their repentance *b*, love *i*, *31.*
and new obedience *k*, left, coming unwor- *16, 17.*
thily, they eat & drink judgment to them- *k* 1 Cor. 5.
selves *l*.

f 1 Cor. 11.

g 2 Cor. 13.5

b 1 Cor. 11.

i 1 Cor. 10.

16, 17.

k 1 Cor. 5.

7, 8.

l 1 Cor. 11.

Q. What is Prayer?

A. Prayer ^{28, 19.}

A. Prayer is an offering up of our desires to God ^w, for things agreeable to his will ⁿ in the name of Christ ^o, with confession of our sin ^p, and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies ^q.

^m Ps. 62. 8.

ⁿ 1 John 5.

^o 14.

^p Joh. 16. 23. **A.** The whole Word of God is of use to ^{Ps. 32. 5, 6.} direct us in Prayerr, but the speciall rule of ^{Dan. 9. 4.} direction is, that form of Prayer, which ^q Phil. 4. 6. Christ taught his Disciples, commonly cal-^r 1 Joh. 5. 14. ^s Mat. 6. 9, led, *The Lords Prayer s.*

^t 10, 11, 12, **Q.** What doth the Preface of the *LordsPray-*
^{13, with} *er teach us?*

^u Luke 11. 2, **A.** The Preface of the *LordsPrayer* which ^{3, 4.} is, [Our Father which art in Heaven] ^v Mat. 6. 9. ^w Acts 12. 5. teacheth us to draw neer to God with all ^x 15. holy reverence, and confidence, as children ^y Luke 11. 13 to a father, able to help us ^z and that we ^a Tit. 2. 1, 2 should pray with and for others ^w.

^b 2 Mar. 6. 9. **Q.** What do we pray for in the first Petition? ^y Ps. 67. 2, 3 **A.** In the first Petition, which is, [Hals-^c Psal. 83. lowed be thy Name x] we pray that God throughout ^d Mat. 6. 10 would enable us and others, to glorifie him ^e b Ps. 18. 18 in all that whereby he maketh himselfe ^f c Rev. 12 known y, and that he would dispose all ^g 10, 11 things to his own glory z.

^h d 2 Thes. 3 **Q.** What do we pray for in the second Petition?

ⁱ 11.

A. In the second Petition, which is [Thy Kingdome come a,] we pray that Satans Kingdom may be destroyed b, and that the Kingdom

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Kingdome of grace may be advanced c, our Rom. 10. selves and others brought in to it, & kept John 17.19 in it d, and that the Kingdom of glory may ^{2.} be hastned e. ^{f Rev. 22}
^{20.}

Q. What do we pray for in the third Petition? f Mat. 6.10

A. In the third Petition, which is [Thy g Pial. 67 Will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven f] throughout. we pray that God by his grace would make us able and willing to know, obey, & submit ^{Ps. 119. 36} to his Will in all things, as the Angels do in heaven b. ^{Mat. 26. 39}
^{2 Sam. 15. 25.}
^{Iob 1. 21}

Q. What do we pray for in the fourth Petition?

A. In the fourth Petition, which is, [Give us this day our daily bread i] we pray that of Gods free gift, we may receive a competent portion of the good things of this h Psal. 103 life, and enjoy his blessing with them k. ^{20, 21}

Q. What do we pray for in the fifth Petition? i Mat. 6.11

A. In the fifth Petition which is [And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors,] we pray, that God for Christs sake Gen. 18. 2 would freely pardon all our sins, which ^{1 Tim. 4. 4} we are the rather encouraged to ask, because l Mat. 6.12 by his grace we are enabled from the heart m Psal. 51 to forgive others n. ^{1, 2, 7, 9}

Q. What do we pray for in the sixth Petition? Dan 9. 17,

A. In the sixth Petition, which is, [And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil,] we pray, that God would either o Mat 6.13 keep us from being tempted to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted q. ^{18, 19}
^{a Luk 11. 4}
^{Mat 18. 39}
^{o Mat 6.13}

Q. What

Q What doth the conclusion of the Lords prayer teach?

A. The conclusion of the Lords Prayer, which is] For thine is the kingdom, & the power and the glory for ever. Amen. [
 Mat. 26. 4 p. Cor 12 q. 2
 Teacheth us to take our encouragement in
 1, 8 6. 13 prayer from God onlys, and in our pray-
 r. Mar. 4 ers to praise him, ascribing kingdom, pow-
 f Dan. 9. 6, er, and glory to himt: And in testimony of
 7, 8, 9, 10 our desire and assurance to be heard, we
 17, 18, 19 say, Amen, u.
 21 Chr. 29.

The Ten COMMANDMENTS. Exodus 20.

GOD spoke all these words saying, I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thy self to them, nor serve them: for I the L D R D thy God am a jealous God, visiting the ini-
 quity of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; & shewing mercy unto thou-
 lands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

Thou

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the L O R D thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Re member the Sabath day to keep it holy: Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabath of thy Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not doe any work thou nor thy sonne, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattell nor thy stran-ger, that within thy gates: for in six day the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the se-venth day, and hallowed it.

V. Honor thy father and thy mother that thy dayes may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbors house thou shalt not covet thy neighbors wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant nor his ox, nor ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbors.

The LORDS P R A Y E R. Matth.6.

O Ur Father which art in Heaven Hallowed be thy Name. Thy Kingdome come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven,

Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread
 And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the Kingdome, and the power, and the glory, for ever; Amen.

The C R E E D.

I Believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and Earth: And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, he descended into * Hell, the third day he rose againe from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead: I believe in the Holy Ghost: the holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the Resurrection of the body, and Life everlasting, Amen.

That is,
 continued
 in the state
 of the dead
 and under
 the power
 of Death,
 till the
 third day.

So many of ev'ry Question, both in the larger and shorter Catechism, is repeated in the Answer, as maketh every Answer an entire Proposition, or sentence in it self, to the end, the Learner may further improve it upon all occasions, for his increase of knowledge



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